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under discussion; secondly, to acquaint the legislator and the man of affairs with the recent development of legislation, particularly that designed to meet the social and economic problems of the day; and, thirdly, to give the jurist and the historian some guidance to the contributions made in these countries to the history, the theory, and the philosophy of law." These three aims, however, are not equally well met. Any one who wants to find the law of Argentina, Brazil, or Chile, on any given topic, will find ready references here. But despite the vast amount of historic social and political information which Professor Borchard has put into this volume, this guide cannot, in the nature of the case, give us adequate references to the historic, social, political, and economic literature which will enable us to understand the genesis and actual workings of these laws. In South America, as elsewhere, we must distinguish between the law in law books and the law in action. As to the third aim, it must be admitted that these countries have not as yet made any substantial original contributions to the history, theory, and philosophy of law. Narrow traditional Catholicism, as in Chile, and an equally arid Positivism as in Brazil and Argentina, have not proved favorable for fruitful reflection.

The proof reading of the multitudinous Spanish and Portuguese terms seems to have been performed with praiseworthy care.

It is interesting to note among Brazilian authors Octavio Kelly and Sacramento Blake.

M. R. C.

THE ESSENTIALS OF AMERICAN CONSTITUTIONAL LAW. By Francis Newton Thorpe. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. pp. 279.

This is a small and compact volume which discusses in elementary fashion the ordinary theories of constitutional law. Its twelve chapters cover all the more important problems summarily, and with a single exception its doctrine is that of other books. The exception is a rather curious interpretation of the "Necessary and Proper Clause" which is interpreted to include all the purposes involved in adopting the Constitution as set forth in the preamble. Under this construction the doctrine of delegated powers is entirely overthrown. The text is generally interspersed with full quotations from the leading cases to serve as an informal introduction to the inductive method of legal inquiry. The volume contains a copy of the Constitution and table of cases and an index. It is difficult to see exactly what purpose it is intended to serve not already supplied by a hundred existing books of the kind. H. M., JR.

INCOME TAX LAW. By G. N. Nelson. New York: Macmillan.

AMERICAN MUNICIPAL PROGRESS AND THE LAW. By H. L. McBain. N. T. Columbia University Press. [To be reviewed.]

NORMAN INSTITUTIONS. By C. H. Haskins. Cambridge: Harvard University Press. [To be reviewed.]

HUBERICH ON TRADING WITH THE ENEMY. New York: Baker, Voorhis Co. [To be reviewed.]

GERMAN LEGISLATION FOR BELGIUM. By Huberich and Speyer. 12th Series. Nijhoff. The Hague.

ATLANTIC PORT DIFFERENTIALS. By J. B. Daish. Washington: W. H. Lowdermilk.

CLARK'S CRIMINAL PROCEDURE. By Mikell. St. Paul: West Publishing Co. [To be reviewed.]